

03 填空题: (10分)

已知函数

$f(x) = x - \ln x - a$ 有两个零点

1. 若 x_1, x_2 是 $f(x)$ 的两个零点, 且 $x_1 < x_2$, 则

$x_1 + x_2 > a + 1$

2. 若 x_1, x_2 是 $f(x)$ 的两个零点, 且 $x_1 < x_2$, 则

$x_1 + x_2 > a + 1$

$\therefore f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x}$

当 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时, $f(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 单调

当 $x > 1$ 时, $f(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 单调

当 $x = 1$ 时, $f(x) = x - \ln x - a$ 取得极小值 $1 - a$

若 $f(x) = x - \ln x - a$ 有两个零点 x_1, x_2 , 则

$1 - a < 0$ 且 $a > 1$

不妨设 $x_1 < x_2$, 则 $0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2$

$x_1 - \ln x_1 = a$ 且 $x_2 - \ln x_2 = a$

$x_1 + x_2 > a + 1$ 且 $x_2 > 1 - \ln x_1$

令 $g(x) = f(x) - f(1 - \ln x)$, $0 < x < 1$

$g(x) = x - \ln x - (1 - \ln x) + \ln(1 - \ln x) = x - 1 + \ln(1 - \ln x)$

$g(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x(1 - \ln x)}$, $0 < x < 1$

$$\square h(x) = x(1 - \ln x) \square \square h(x) = -\ln x > 0 \square \square \square h(x) \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square 0 < h(x) < h_{\square 1} = 1 \square$$

$$\square \square g'(x) < 0 \square \square \square g'(x) > g_{\square 1} = 0 \square$$

$$\square \square f(x) > f(1 - m) \square \square 0 < x < 1 \square$$

$$\square \square 0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2 \square \square \square f(x_2) = f(x_1) > f(1 - mx_1)$$

$$\square \square f(x) \square \square (1, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square x_2 > 1 - \ln x_1 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$2\square\square 2021 \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x) = x - \ln x - a \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square x_1 \square x_2 (x_1 < x_2) \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square a \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \square \square x_1 + x_2 < \frac{4a + 2}{3} \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square f(x) = \frac{x - 1}{x} (x > 0) \square$$

$$\square \square 0 < x < 1 \square \square \square f'(x) < 0 \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square x > 1 \square \square \square f'(x) > 0 \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square f(x) = x - \ln x - a \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f_{\square 1} = 1 - a < 0 \square \therefore a > 1 \square$$

$$\square \square a > 1 \square \square \square e^a < 1 \square \square \square f(e^a) = e^a > 0 \square \therefore \square \square f(x) \square (0, 1) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square e^a > 1 \square \square \square f(e^a) = e^a - 2a > 0 \square \therefore \square \square f(x) \square (1, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore a \square \square \square \square \square \square (1, +\infty) \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square 0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2 \square$$

$$\square \quad x_1 - \ln x_1 - a = 0 \quad \square \therefore a = x_1 - \ln x_1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x_1 + x_2 < \frac{4a+2}{3} \quad \square \quad x_2 < \frac{4a+2}{3} - x_1 = \frac{4(x_1 - \ln x_1) + 2}{3} - x_1 = \frac{x_1 - 4\ln x_1 + 2}{3} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad g(x) = \frac{x - 4\ln x + 2}{3} \quad \square (0 < x < 1) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g'(x) = \frac{x-4}{3x} < 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad g(x) \quad \square (0,1) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad g(x) > g \quad \square 1 \quad \square = 1 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore x_2 > 1 \quad \square \frac{x_1 - 4\ln x_1 + 2}{3} > 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad h(x) = f(x) - f\left(\frac{x - 4\ln x + 2}{3}\right) \quad \square (0 < x < 1) \quad \square$$

$$h(x) = \frac{2x+1}{3x} + \frac{1}{x-4\ln x+2} - \frac{x-4}{x} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad h(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad \ln x - \frac{(x+5)(x-1)}{4x+2} < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad H(x) = \ln x - \frac{(x+5)(x-1)}{4x+2} \quad \square (0 < x < 1) \quad \square$$

$$H(x) = \frac{(1-x)^3}{(2x+1)^2 x} > 0 \quad \square (0,1) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad H(x) \quad \square (0,1) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad H(x) < H \quad \square 1 \quad \square = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore h(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad h(x) \quad \square (0,1) \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore H(x) < h \quad \square 1 \quad \square = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore \quad f(x_1) < f\left(\frac{x_1 - 4\ln x_1 + 2}{3}\right)$$

$$\therefore f(x_2) < f\left(\frac{x_1 - 4\ln x_1 + 2}{3}\right) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x > 1 \quad \square \square \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore \quad x_2 < \frac{x_1 - 4\ln x_1 + 2}{3} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x_1 + x_2 < \frac{4a+2}{3} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad 3 \square \square 2016 \square \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x)=(x-2)e^x+a(x-1)^2 \quad \square \quad a \in R \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \quad y=f(x) \quad \square \square \quad f(1) \quad \square \quad f(1) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad a..0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 + x_2 < 2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x)=(x-1)(e^x+2a) \quad \square$$

$$f(1)=-e \quad f(1)=0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad y+e=0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x)=(x-1)(e^x+2a) \quad \square$$

$$\therefore x \in (-\infty,1) \quad \square \quad f(x)<0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$x \in (1,+\infty) \quad \square \quad f(x)>0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore f(x)_{min}=f(1)=-e<0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x \rightarrow -\infty \quad \square \square \quad f(x)=(x-2)e^x+a(x-1)^2$$

$$\square \quad a>0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) \rightarrow +\infty \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \quad \square \square \quad f(x) \rightarrow +\infty \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad 2 \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \exists x_1 \in (-\infty,1) \quad \square \quad x_2 \in (2,+\infty) \quad \square$$

$$f'' = 1 + \frac{a}{4} \quad f'' = -\frac{a}{2}$$

$$y + \frac{a}{2} = (1 + \frac{a}{4})(x - 2)$$

$$y - x + 2 = \frac{a}{4}(x - 4)$$

$$\begin{cases} x - 4 = 0 \\ x - y - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{stationary point } (4, 2)$$

$$f(x) = \ln|x-1| - \frac{a}{x} \quad \{x | x \neq 0, x \neq 1\}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{a}{x^2}$$

$$a < 0 \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$f'' = -\frac{a}{2} > 0 \quad f(1+\epsilon) = a - \frac{a}{1+\epsilon} = \frac{a\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} < 0 \quad \therefore f(x) \text{ is a local maximum at } x=1$$

$$(0,1) \quad f(x) = \ln(1-x) - \frac{a}{x} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{a}{x^2} < 0 \quad f(x) \text{ is decreasing}$$

$$f(1-\epsilon) = a - \frac{a}{1-\epsilon} = \frac{-a\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} > 0$$

$$n > 2 \quad \epsilon^n < \frac{1}{2} \quad f(1-\epsilon^n) = n a - \frac{a}{1-\epsilon^n} = a(n - \frac{1}{1-\epsilon^n}) < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ is a local maximum at } x=1$$

$$f(x) \text{ is increasing on } (0,1) \text{ and decreasing on } (1,2)$$

$$1 < x < 2 \quad 0 < 2-x < 1$$

$$f(2-x) = \ln|1-x| - \frac{a}{2-x} = \frac{a}{x} - \frac{a}{2-x} = \frac{2a(1-x)}{x(2-x)} > 0 = f(x)$$

$$\text{证明 } g(t) = t - (2 + \frac{1}{e})t - 1 \text{ 在 } t = \frac{2 + \frac{1}{e}}{2} < 3$$

$$\text{证明 } f(t) > g(t) = 9 - 6 - \frac{3}{e} - 1 = 2 - \frac{3}{e} > 0$$

$$\text{证明 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x_1, x_2 \text{ 处 } x_1 < 1 < x_2$$

$$\text{证明 } x_1 + x_2 > 2 \text{ 且 } x_2 > 2 - x_1 > 1 > x_1$$

$$\text{证明 } f(x) \text{ 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上 } f(x_2) > f(2 - x_1) \text{ 且 } f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$$

$$\text{证明 } f(x_1) > f(2 - x_1)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + \frac{ax}{e^x} - 1 \quad f(2 - x) = (2 - x)^2 - 2(2 - x) + \frac{a(2 - x)}{e^{2-x}} - 1$$

$$\text{证明 } x^2 - 2x + \frac{ax}{e^x} = (2 - x)^2 - 2(2 - x) + \frac{a(2 - x)}{e^{2-x}}$$

$$\text{证明 } \frac{x}{e^x} = \frac{2 - x}{e^{2-x}}$$

$$\frac{x}{e^x} - \frac{2 - x}{e^{2-x}} = \frac{x e^{2-x} - (2 - x) e^x}{e^x e^{2-x}}$$

$$\text{证明 } h(x) = x e^{2-x} - (2 - x) e^x \text{ 且 } h'(x) = (1 - x)(e^{2-x} - e^x)$$

$$\text{证明 } x \in (1, +\infty) \text{ 时 } h(x) > 0$$

$$\text{证明 } x \in (-\infty, 1) \text{ 时 } h(x) > 0 \text{ 且 } h(1) = 0$$

$$\text{证明 } x < 1 \text{ 时 } h(x) < 0$$

$$\text{证明 } e^x e^{2-x} > 0$$

$$\text{证明 } f(x) > f(2 - x)$$

$$\text{证明 } f(x_2) > f(2 - x_1) \text{ 且 } x_2 > 2 - x_1$$

$$\square x_1 + x_2 > 2 \square \square \square \square$$

$$6 \square \square 2021 \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x) = a \ln x + x^2 - (a+2)x \square \square \square a \square \square \square \square \square a \neq 0 \square$$

$$(I) \square a > 0 \square \square \square \square f(x) \square (0, e] \square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square a \square \square \square$$

$$(II) \square a < 0 \square \square \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square x_1 \square x_2 \square \square \square \square x_1 + x_2 > 2 \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x) = a \ln x + x^2 - (a+2)x \square \square \square \square (0, +\infty) \square$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{a}{x} + 2x - (a+2) = \frac{2x^2 - (a+2)x + a}{x} = \frac{(2x-a)(x-1)}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \square \frac{a}{2} = 1, \square a = 2 \square \square \square \square f(x) \square (0, e] \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f(e) = 2 + e^2 - 4e \neq 1 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \square 1 < \frac{a}{2} < e \square \square 2 < a < 2e \square \square \square \square f(x) \square (0, 1] \square (\frac{a}{2}, e] \square \square \square \square \square \square \square (\frac{a}{2}, 1) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$f(1) = -a - 1 \neq 1 \square f(e) = a + e^2 - (a+2)e = 1 \square \Rightarrow a = \frac{e^2 - 2e - 1}{e - 1} \notin (2, 2e) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{3} \square \frac{a}{2} \dots e \square \square a, 2e \square \square \square \square f(x) \square (0, 1] \square (1, e] \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f(1) = -a - 1 \neq 1 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{4} \square 0 < \frac{a}{2} < 1 \square \square 0 < a < 2 \square \square \square \square f(x) \square (0, \frac{a}{2}] \square (1, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square (\frac{a}{2}, 1) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$f(\frac{a}{2}) = a \ln \frac{a}{2} - \frac{a^2}{4} - a < 0 \square f(e) = a + e^2 - (a+2)e = 1 \square \Rightarrow a = \frac{e^2 - 2e - 1}{e - 1} \in (0, 2) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square a \square \square \square \square \frac{e^2 - 2e - 1}{e - 1} \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x) = \frac{a}{x} + 2x - (a+2) = \frac{2x^2 - (a+2)x + a}{x} = \frac{(2x-a)(x-1)}{x} \square$$

$$\square f(x) = 0 \square \square x_1 = 1, x_2 = \frac{a}{2} \square$$

$$\square a < 0 \square \square \square \square f(x) \square (0, 1] \square \square \square \square (1, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square\square f(x)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square x_1 < x_2 \square\square\square\square\square x_1 \in (0,1) \square\square x_2 \in (1,+\infty)$$

$$\square\square\square\square g(x)=f(x)-f(2-x)\square\square x\in(0,1)\square\square g_{\square1\square}=0\square$$

$$g(x)=a\ln x+x^2-(a+2)x-[a\ln(2-x)+(2-x)^2-(a+2)(2-x)]=a\ln x-\ln(2-x)-2x+2]$$

$$g'(x)=a\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{2-x}-2=\frac{2a(x-1)^2}{x(2-x)}<0\square$$

$$\therefore g(x)\square(0,1)\square\square\square\square\square g(x)>g_{\square1\square}=0\square\square f(x)>f(2-x)\square\square x\in(0,1)\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square x_1\in(0,1)\square\square f(x_1)>f(2-x_1)\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square f(x_1)=f(x_2)>f(2-x_1)\square\square$$

$$\square\square x_2\square2-x_1\in(1,+\infty)\square\square\square\square\square f(x)\square(1,+\infty)\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\therefore x_2>2-x_1\square\square x_1+x_2>2\square\square$$

$$7\square\square2021\bullet\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square f(x)=\ln x-\frac{2(x-1)}{1+x}\square\square g(x)=\frac{e^{x-1}}{2x-3}\square$$

$$\square1\square\square\square\square f(x)\square[1\square+\infty)\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square2\square\square b>a>0\square\square\square\square\square \frac{b-a}{\ln b-\ln a}<\frac{a+b}{2}\square$$

$$\square3\square\square\square\square\square\square m\square\square\square\square\square g(x)=m\square\square\square\square\square x_1\square x_2\square\square x_2>x_1>\frac{3}{2}\square\square\square\square\square x_1+x_2>5\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square\square1\square\square f(x)=\frac{1}{x}-\frac{2(1+x)-(x-1)}{(1+x)^2}=\frac{(x-1)^2}{x(1+x)}>0\square$$

$$\therefore f(x)\square[1\square+\infty)\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square f_{\square1\square}=0\square$$

$$\therefore f(x)_{x=0} = f'(0) = 0$$

$$f(x) = \ln x - \frac{2(x-1)}{1+x} \dots 0 \quad \ln x - \frac{2(x-1)}{1+x}$$

$$b > a > 0 \quad \frac{b}{a} > 1 \quad \ln \frac{b}{a} > \frac{2(\frac{b}{a} - 1)}{1 + \frac{b}{a}} \quad \ln b - \ln a > \frac{2(b-a)}{b+a}$$

$$\therefore \ln b - \ln a < \frac{b-a}{2}$$

$$\frac{e^{x_1-1}}{2x_1-3} = \frac{e^{x_2-1}}{2x_2-3} = m \quad \ln \frac{e^{x_1-1}}{2x_1-3} = \ln \frac{e^{x_2-1}}{2x_2-3}$$

$$\ln e^{x_1-1} - \ln(2x_1-3) = \ln e^{x_2-1} - \ln(2x_2-3)$$

$$\ln(2x_2-3) - \ln(2x_1-3) = x_2 - x_1 = \frac{(2x_2-3) - (2x_1-3)}{2} \quad (**)$$

$$2 = \frac{(2x_1-3) - (2x_2-3)}{\ln(2x_1-3) - \ln(2x_2-3)} < \frac{(2x_2-3) - (2x_1-3)}{2}$$

$$(**) \quad \frac{2(x_1+x_2)-6}{2} > 2 \quad x_1+x_2 > 5$$

$$8 \bullet 2021 \quad f(x) = 2\ln x + ax^2 - 1 (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$f(x)$$

$$a=1$$

$$(j) \quad f(1+x) + f(1-x) < m \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad m$$

$$(j) \quad x_1, x_2 \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 0 \quad x_1 + x_2 > 2$$

$$f(x) = 2\ln x + ax^2 - 1 (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad f(x) = \frac{2}{x} + 2ax$$

$$\square f(x) > 0 \square x > 0 \square \therefore 2ax^2 + 2 > 0 \square$$

$$\textcircled{1} \square a > 0 \square \square f(x) > 0 \square (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) \square \square \square \square (0, +\infty) \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \square a < 0 \square \square 2ax^2 + 2 > 0 \square$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{-\frac{1}{a}} < mx < \sqrt{-\frac{1}{a}} \square$$

$$\square x > 0 \square \therefore f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square (0, \frac{\sqrt{-a}}{-a}) \square \square \square \square \square \square (\frac{\sqrt{-a}}{-a}, +\infty) \square$$

$$\square \square \square (i) \square F(x) = f(1+x) + f(1-x) = 2\ln(1+x) + 2\ln(1-x) + 2x^2 \square$$

$$F(x) = \frac{2}{1+x} - \frac{2}{1-x} + 4x = -\frac{4x^2}{1-x^2} \square$$

$$\square 0 < x < 1 \square \therefore F(x) < 0 \square 0 < x < 1 \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore F(x) \square x \in (0, 1) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore F(x) < F(0) = 0 \square$$

$$\therefore m, 0 \square \square m \square \square \square \square \square \square [0, +\infty) \square$$

$$\square \square \square (ii) \square f \square 1 \square = 0 \square f(x) \square (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{1} \square x_1 \square x_2 \in (0, 1) \square \square f(x_1) < 0 \square f(x_2) < 0 \square$$

$$\square f(x_1) + f(x_2) < 0 \square \square \square f(x_1) + f(x_2) = 0 \square \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \square x_1 \square x_2 \in (1, +\infty) \square \square f(x_1) > 0 \square f(x_2) > 0 \square$$

$$\textcircled{2}-\textcircled{1} \quad \ln x_2 - \ln x_1 = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_1 x_2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} = \frac{\frac{x_2}{x_1} - 1}{x_2} \quad \textcircled{3} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad t = \frac{x_2}{x_1} \quad \square \quad x_2 = tx_1 \quad \square \quad t > 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad x_1 + x_2 = x_1 + tx_1 = (1+t)x_1 \quad \square \square \textcircled{3} \square \square \quad \ln t = \frac{t-1}{tx_1} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad x_1 = \frac{t-1}{\ln t} (t > 1) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad x_1 + x_2 > 2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad (1+t) \frac{t-1}{\ln t} > 2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad \frac{t^2-1}{t} > 2 \ln t \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad t - \frac{1}{t} - 2 \ln t > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad h(t) = t - \frac{1}{t} - 2 \ln t (t > 1) \quad \square \square \quad h'(t) = \frac{(t-1)^2}{t^2} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad h(t) \quad \square (1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad h \quad \square 1 \square = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad t \in (1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \quad h(t) > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x_1 + x_2 > 2 \quad \square$$

$$10 \square \square 2021 \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{a + \ln x}{x} (a \in R) \quad \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

2. 设 $f(x) = \ln x$, $g(x) = \ln x$, 求 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处的切线方程.

3. 设 $a \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, $h(x) = f(x) - ax$, 证明 $\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} < \frac{1}{a}$.

证明 $f(x) = \frac{a + \ln x}{x}$, $f'(x) = \frac{1 - a - \ln x}{x^2}$.

由 $f'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = e^{1-a}$.

当 $x \in (0, e^{1-a})$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递增.

当 $x \in (e^{1-a}, +\infty)$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递减.

2. 设 $f(x) = \ln x$, $g(x) = \ln x$, 求 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的切线方程 $k = g'(x_0) = \frac{1}{x_0}$.

由 $y - y_0 = \frac{1}{x_0}(x - x_0)$ 得 $y_0 = 1$, $x_0 = e$.

由 $y = \frac{1}{e}x$ 得 $f(x) = \frac{a + \ln x}{x}$, $a = \frac{1}{e}x^2 - \ln x$.

由 $m(x) = \frac{1}{e}x^2 - \ln x$ 得 $m(x) = \frac{2x^2 - e}{ex}$, $m(x) = 0$ 时 $x = \sqrt{\frac{e}{2}}$.

当 $x \in (0, \sqrt{\frac{e}{2}})$ 时, $m(x) < 0$, $m(x)$ 单调递减.

当 $x \in (\sqrt{\frac{e}{2}}, +\infty)$ 时, $m(x) > 0$, $m(x)$ 单调递增.

由 $f(x)$ 得 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处取得极小值.

由 a 得 $\{\frac{\ln 2}{2}\}$.

3. 设 $h(x) = \frac{a + \ln x - ax^2}{x}$, 求 $h(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处的切线方程 $k = 1 = 0$.

$$x=1 \quad k(x)$$

$$k(x) \quad k'(x) = 2ax - \frac{1}{x} \quad k'(x) = 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \quad x > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \quad k'(x) > 0 \quad k(x)$$

$$0 < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \quad k'(x) < 0 \quad k(x) \quad x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \quad k(x) \quad k\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}\right) < k(1) = 0$$

$$k(x) = ax^2 - \ln x \quad a > ax^2 - (x-1) \quad a = ax^2 - x + 1 \quad a > ax^2 - x + \frac{1}{2} \quad x_0 > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}$$

$$u(x) = ax_0^2 - x_0 + \frac{1}{2} > 0$$

$$k(x_0) > u(x_0) > 0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}, x_0\right) \quad k(x)$$

$$k(x) \quad x=1 \quad \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}, +\infty\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} < \frac{1}{a}$$

$$k(x) \quad x=1 \quad \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}, +\infty\right)$$

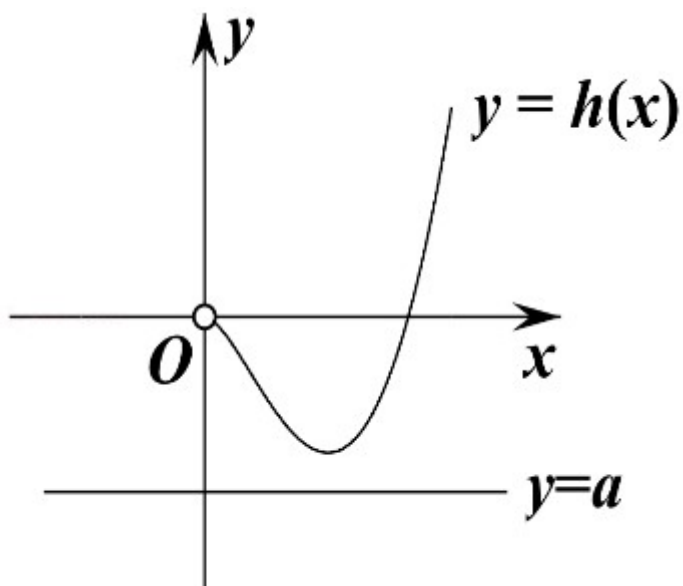
$$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \quad \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = 1 + \frac{1}{x_2} < 1 + \sqrt{2a} \quad 1 + \sqrt{2a} < \frac{1}{a}$$

$$v(a) = \frac{1}{a} - \sqrt{2a} - 1 \quad v(a) = -\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} < 0$$

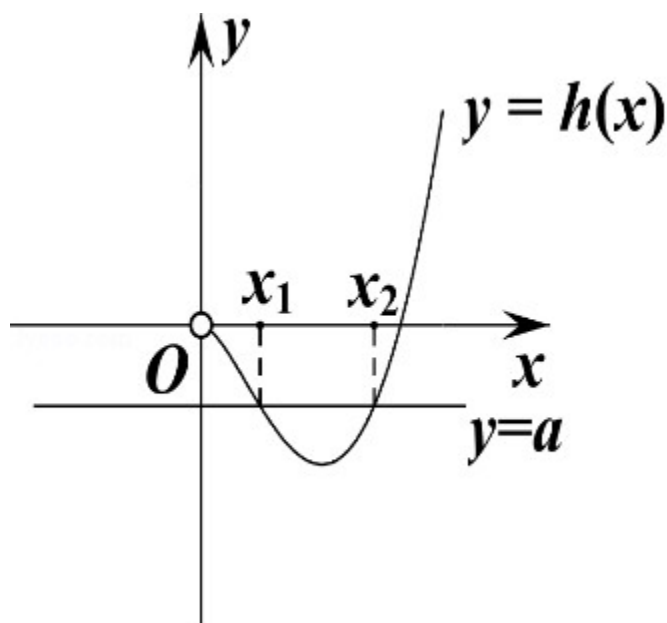
$$v(a) = \frac{1}{a} - \sqrt{2a} - 1 > v\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0 \quad 1 + \sqrt{2a} < \frac{1}{a}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a} \quad (x > 0) \quad a \in R$$

11月2021•



② $-1 < a < 0$ $a = 2x^2 \ln x$ $x^2 = x^2(2 \ln x - 1)$ $x_1 < x_2$ $x_1 < 1 < x_2$

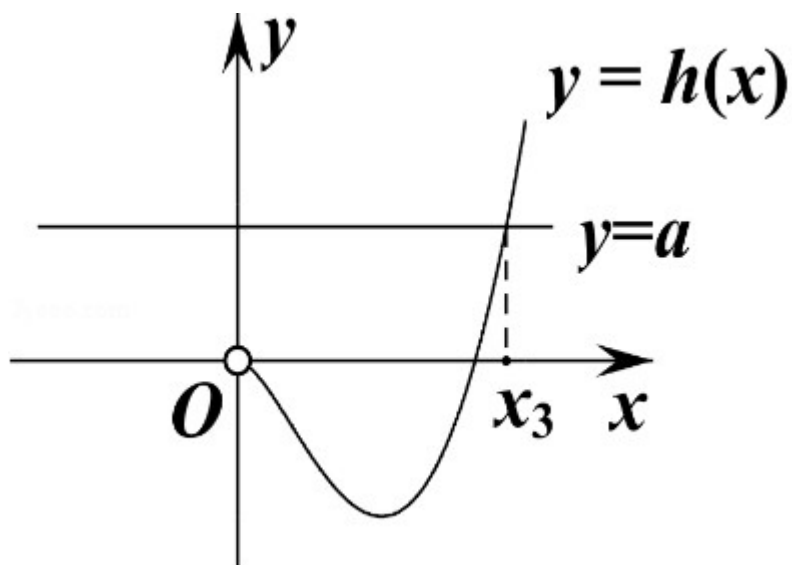


$h(\sqrt{-a}) < a$ $x_1 < \sqrt{-a} < x_2$

$0 < x < x_1$ $x > x_2$ $f(x) < 0$ $x_1 < x < \sqrt{-a}$ $\sqrt{-a} < x < x_2$ $f(x) > 0$

$f(x)$ $(0, x_1)$ $(x_2, +\infty)$ $(x_1, \sqrt{-a})$ $(\sqrt{-a}, x_2)$

③ $a > 0$ $a = 2x^2 \ln x$ $x^2 = x^2(2 \ln x - 1)$ x_3



$$\square 0 < x < x_3 \square \square f(x) > 0 \square \square x > x_3 \square \square f(x) < 0 \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square f(x) \square (0, x_3) \square \square \square \square \square \square (x_3, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square e^2[(x-1)^2(x+1) + \ln x] < e^{2x} \ln x \square$$

$$\square (x-1)(x^2-1) < e^{2(x-1)} \ln x - \ln x \square$$

$$\square x=1 \square \square \square \square = \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square x > 1 \square \square x^2 - 1 > 0 \square \square e^{2(x-1)} - 1 > 0 \square$$

$$\square x < 1 \square \square x^2 - 1 < 0 \square \square e^{2(x-1)} - 1 < 0 \square$$

$$\square \square x \neq 1 \square \square (x^2-1) \cdot (e^{2(x-1)}-1) > 0 \square$$

$$\square \square \frac{x-1}{e^{2(x-1)}-1} < \frac{\ln x}{x^2-1} \square$$

$$\square \square a = -1 \square \square f(e^{x-1}) < f(x) \square$$

$$\square \square 1 \square \square \square \square a, -1 \square \square f(x) \square (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square f(e^{x-1}) < f(x) \Leftrightarrow e^{x-1} > x (x \in (0, +\infty)) \square$$

$$y=e^{x-1} \quad y=x \quad x=1 \quad y=e^{x-1} \quad y=e^{x-1}$$

$$x \in (0,1) \cup (1,+\infty)$$

$$f(x)=\frac{x+\frac{a}{x}-2x\ln x}{(x^2+a)^2}=0$$

$$a=2x^2\ln x \quad x^2=x^2(2\ln x-1)$$

$$a=3e^4 \quad \therefore X_0=e^2$$

$$(1) \quad a>0 \quad f(x) \quad 1<X<e^2<X_2$$

$$\begin{cases} g(X)=\frac{\ln X}{X^2+3e^4} \quad m=0 \\ g(X_2)=\frac{\ln X_2}{X_2^2+3e^4} \quad m=0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \ln X_1=m(X_1^2+3e^4) \\ \ln X_2=m(X_2^2+3e^4) \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi(x)=\ln x-\frac{2(x-e^2)}{x+e^2} \quad 2, \mu(x)=\ln x-\frac{\sqrt{x}}{e}+\frac{e}{\sqrt{x}}-2$$

$$\varphi'(x)=\frac{1}{x}-\frac{2(x+e^2)-2(x-e^2)}{(x+e^2)^2}=\frac{1}{x}-\frac{4e^2}{(x+e^2)^2}=\frac{(x-e^2)^2}{x(x+e^2)^2} \dots 0=\varphi'(e^2)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \ln x < \frac{2(x-e^2)}{x+e^2} + 2(x < e^2) \\ \ln x > \frac{2(x-e^2)}{x+e^2} + 2(x > e^2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \ln X_1=m(X_1^2+3e^4)<\frac{2(X_1-e^2)}{X_1+e^2}+2 \\ \ln X_2=m(X_2^2+3e^4)>\frac{2(X_2-e^2)}{X_2+e^2}+2 \end{cases}$$

$$m(X_2^2-X_1^2)>\frac{2(X_2-e^2)}{X_2+e^2}-\frac{2(X_1-e^2)}{X_1+e^2}=\frac{4e^2(X_2-X_1)}{(X_1+e^2)(X_2+e^2)}$$

$$\frac{4e^3}{(x_1+e^3)(x_2+e^3)} < m(x_1+x_2)$$

$$\mu'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2e\sqrt{x}} - \frac{e}{2x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2e\sqrt{x} - x - e^2}{2ex\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-(\sqrt{x} - e)^2}{2ex\sqrt{x}}, \quad 0 = \mu'(e^2)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \ln x > \frac{\sqrt{x}}{e} - \frac{e}{\sqrt{x}} + 2 (x < e^2) \\ \ln x < \frac{\sqrt{x}}{e} - \frac{e}{\sqrt{x}} + 2 (x > e^2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \ln x_1 = m(x_1^2 + 3e^4) > \frac{\sqrt{x_1}}{e} - \frac{e}{\sqrt{x_1}} + 2 \\ \ln x_2 = m(x_2^2 + 3e^4) < \frac{\sqrt{x_2}}{e} - \frac{e}{\sqrt{x_2}} + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$m(x_2^2 - x_1^2) < \frac{\sqrt{x_2} - \sqrt{x_1}}{e} + \frac{e(\sqrt{x_2} - \sqrt{x_1})}{\sqrt{x_1 x_2}}$$

$$m(x_1 + x_2) < \left(\frac{1}{e} + \frac{e}{\sqrt{x_1 x_2}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{e} + \frac{e}{\sqrt{x_1 x_2}} < \frac{1}{e} + e \quad m(x_1 + x_2) < \frac{1+e}{e(\sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2})}$$

$$\frac{4e^3}{(x_1+e^3)(x_2+e^3)} < m(x_1+x_2) < \frac{1+e}{e(\sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2})}$$

$$12 \text{ } 2021 \bullet \text{ } f(x) = ax - \frac{1}{x} - \ln x \quad g(x) = ax - a \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$1 \text{ } a = 0 \quad f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{e}, e\right)$$

$$2 \text{ } f(x) = g(x) \quad a$$

$$3 \text{ } f(x) = g(x) \quad x_1, x_2 (x_1 < x_2) \quad 2 < x_1 + x_2 < 3e^{e^2-1}$$

$$1 \text{ } a = 0 \quad f(x) = -\frac{1}{x} - \ln x \quad x \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, e\right)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1-x}{x^2} \quad f(x) = 0 \quad x=1$$

$$\therefore \quad x \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, 1\right) \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \quad x \in (1, e) \quad f(x) < 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$\therefore \quad x=1 \quad f(x) = f(1) = -1 < 0$$

$$\therefore \quad f(x) \quad \left(\frac{1}{e}, e\right) \quad 0 \quad f(x) \quad \left(\frac{1}{e}, e\right)$$

$$\varphi(x) = f(x) - g(x) = -\frac{1}{x} - \ln x + a \quad \varphi'(x) = \frac{1-x}{x^2} \quad \varphi'(x) = 0 \quad x=1$$

$$x > 1 \quad \varphi'(x) < 0 \quad \varphi(x) \quad (1, +\infty) \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad \varphi'(x) > 0 \quad \varphi(x) \quad (0, 1)$$

$$\varphi(x)_{\max} = \varphi(1) = a - 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a - 1 = 0 \quad a = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a - 1 < 0 \quad a < 1 \quad \varphi(x) < 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a - 1 > 0 \quad a > 1 \quad \exists e^a > 1 \quad \varphi(e^a) = -\frac{1}{e^a} < 0 \quad \exists e^a < 1 \quad \varphi(e^a), 2a - ea < 0 \quad e^x \dots ex$$

$$\varphi(x)$$

$$a \quad \{1\}$$

$$3 \quad x_1 + x_2 > 2$$

$$a = \frac{1}{x_1} + \ln x_1 = \frac{1}{x_2} + \ln x_2 \quad \frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_2 x_1} = \ln \frac{x_2}{x_1}$$

$$\frac{x_2}{x_1} = t \quad t > 1 \quad \ln t = \frac{t-1}{tx_1} \quad x_1 = \frac{t-1}{t \ln t}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = x_1(t+1) = \frac{t-1}{t \ln t} \quad x_1 + x_2 - 2 = \frac{2\left(\frac{t-1}{2t} - \ln t\right)}{\ln t}$$

$$\square\square\square \quad g(x)=\frac{x^2-1}{2x}-\ln x \quad \square \quad x>1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g'(x)=\frac{(x-1)^2}{2x^2}>0 \quad \square\square \quad g(x) \quad \square \quad (1,+\infty) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square \quad t>1 \quad \square\square \quad g(t)>g(1)=0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \ln t>0 \quad \square\square\square\square \quad x_1+x_2>2 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square \quad x_1+x_2<3e^{e^{-1}}-1 \quad \square$$

$$f(x)=0\Leftrightarrow h(x)=ax-1-x\ln x=0 \quad \square\square \quad x_1 \quad \square \quad x_2 \quad \square\square \quad h(x)=0 \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square \quad h(x)=a-1-\ln x=0 \quad \square\square \quad x=e^{a-1} \quad \square\square \quad p=e^{e^{-1}} \quad \square$$

$$\square\square1\square\square\square \quad p \quad \square \quad h(x) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad \begin{cases} h(p)>0 \\ x_1<p<x_2 \end{cases} \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square \quad m(x)=\ln x-\frac{2(x-p)}{x+p}-\ln p \quad \square\square \quad m(x)=\frac{(x-p)^2}{x(x+p)^2}\dots0 \quad \square\square \quad m(x) \quad \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square \quad x>p \quad \square\square \quad m(x)>m(p)=0 \quad \square\square \quad 0<x<p \quad \square\square \quad m(x)<0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square \quad ax_1-1=x_1\ln x_1<\frac{2x_1(x_1-p)}{x_1+p}+x_1\ln p \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square \quad (2+\ln p-a)x_1^2-(2p+ap-p\ln p-1)x_1+p>0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x_1^2-(3e^{e^{-1}}-1)x_1+e^{e^{-1}}>0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square \quad x_2^2-(3e^{e^{-1}}-1)x_2+e^{e^{-1}}<0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x_2^2-(3e^{e^{-1}}-1)x_2+e^{e^{-1}}<x_1^2-(3e^{e^{-1}}-1)x_1+e^{e^{-1}} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad (x_2+x_1)(x_2-x_1)<(3e^{e^{-1}}-1)(x_2-x_1) \quad \square$$

$$\square\square X_1 + X_2 < 3e^{x-1} - 1 \square$$

$$\square\square\square 2 < X_1 + X_2 < 3e^{x-1} - 1 \square$$

$$13\square\square 2016 \bullet \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square f(x) = a - \frac{1}{x} - \ln x \square\square\square a \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square f(x) = 0 \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square a \square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square (i) \square\square\square g(x) = a - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2(x-p)}{x+p} - f(x) - \ln p \square\square\square p \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square g(x) \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$(ii) \square f(x) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square X_1 \square X_2 (X_1 < X_2) \square\square\square\square X_1 + X_2 < 3e^{x-1} - 1 \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square f(x) = \frac{1-x}{x^2} \square\square f(x) = 0 \square\square\square\square x = 1 \square$$

$$\square 0 < x < 1 \square\square f(x) > 0 \square f(x) \square (0,1) \square\square\square$$

$$\square x > 1 \square\square f(x) < 0 \square f(x) \square (1, +\infty) \square\square\square$$

$$f(x)_{\min} = f \square 1 \square = a - 1 \square$$

$$\textcircled{1} \square f(x)_{\min} = 0 \square\square\square\square a = 1 \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \square f(x)_{\min} < 0 \square\square a < 1 \square\square f(x) < 0 \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\textcircled{3} \square f(x)_{\min} > 0 \square\square a > 1 \square\square e^a > 1 \square f(e^a) = -\frac{1}{e^a} < 0 \square e^{-a} < 1 \square$$

$$\therefore f(e^{-a}) = 2a - e^a, 2a - ea < 0 \square\square\square\square e^x \dots ex \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) \square 2 \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square a = 1 \square$$

$$\square\square\square (i) \square\square g(x) = a - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2(x-p)}{x+p} - f(x) - \ln p \square$$

$$g(x) = \ln x - \frac{2(x-p)}{x+p} - \ln p$$

$$g(x) \text{ on } (0, +\infty) \quad p > 0$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{(x-p)^2}{x(x+p)^2} \geq 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) \text{ on } (0, +\infty)$$

$$(ii) f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow h(x) = ax - 1 - x \ln x = 0 \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad h(x) = 0$$

$$h(x) = a - 1 - \ln x = 0 \quad x = e^{a-1} \quad p = e^{a-1}$$

$$p \quad h(x) \quad \begin{cases} h(p) > 0 \\ x_1 < p < x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$m(x) = \ln x - \frac{2(x-p)}{x+p} - \ln p \quad m'(x) = \frac{(x-p)^2}{x(x+p)^2} \geq 0 \quad m(x)$$

$$x > p \quad h(x) > h(p) = 0 \quad 0 < x < p \quad h(x) < 0$$

$$ax_1 - 1 = x_1 \ln x_1 < \frac{2x_1(x_1-p)}{x_1+p} + x_1 \ln p$$

$$(2 + \ln p - a)x_1^2 - (2p + ap - p \ln p - 1)x_1 + p > 0$$

$$x_1^2 - (3e^{a-1} - 1)x_1 + e^{a-1} > 0$$

$$x_2^2 - (3e^{a-1} - 1)x_2 + e^{a-1} < 0$$

$$x_2^2 - (3e^{a-1} - 1)x_2 + e^{a-1} < x_1^2 - (3e^{a-1} - 1)x_1 + e^{a-1}$$

$$(x_2 + x_1)(x_2 - x_1) < (3e^{a-1} - 1)(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 < 3e^{a-1} - 1$$

14 2021 • $f(x) = \ln(x+m) - nx$

1 $f(x)$

2 $m > 1$ x_1, x_2 $f(x)$ $x_1 + x_2 < 0$

$f(x) = \ln(x+m) - nx$ $\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x+m} - m$

$m, 0$ $\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x+m} - m > 0$

$f(x)$ $(-m, +\infty)$

$m > 0$ $\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x+m} - m = \frac{-m(x+m) - 1}{x+m}$

$f(x) = 0$ $x = \frac{1}{m} - m \in (-m, +\infty)$

$x \in (-m, -m + \frac{1}{m})$ $f(x) > 0$

$x \in (-m + \frac{1}{m}, +\infty)$ $f(x) < 0$

$\therefore m > 0$ $f(x)$ $(-m, -m + \frac{1}{m})$ $(-m + \frac{1}{m}, +\infty)$

2 $f(x)$ $(-m, -m + \frac{1}{m})$ $(-m + \frac{1}{m}, +\infty)$

$m < x_1 < x_2$ $\begin{cases} \ln(x_1+m) = nx_1 \\ \ln(x_2+m) = nx_2 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x_1+m = e^{nx_1} \\ x_2+m = e^{nx_2} \end{cases}$

$g(x) = e^{nx} - x$ $g(x) = e^{nx} - x$ $y = n$ x_1, x_2

$g'(x) = ne^{nx} - 1 = 0$ $x = -\frac{\ln n}{m}$

$m^2 > \ln n (m > 1)$ $\therefore -\frac{\ln n}{m} \in (-m, +\infty)$

$g(x) = e^{nx} - x$ $(-m - \frac{\ln n}{m})$ $(-\frac{\ln n}{m}, +\infty)$

$$\square\square \quad -\infty < x_1 < -\frac{lnm}{m} < x_2 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square \quad x_1 + x_2 < 0 \quad \square\square\square\square \quad x_1 + x_2 < \frac{2lnm}{m} \quad \square$$

$$\square\square \quad x_2 < \frac{2lnm}{m} \quad - \quad x_1 \in (-\frac{lnm}{m}, +\infty) \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square \quad g(x) \quad \square \quad (-\frac{lnm}{m}, +\infty) \quad \square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square \quad g(x_2) < g(-\frac{2lnm}{m} - x_1)$$

$$\square \quad g(x_2) = g(x_1) \quad \square\square\square\square\square \quad g(x_1) < g(-\frac{2lnm}{m} - x_1)$$

$$\square \quad h(x) = g(x) - g(-\frac{2lnm}{m} - x) = e^{mx} - 2x - e^{2lnm - mx} - \frac{2lnm}{m} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad h(x) = me^{mx} - 2 - (-m)e^{2lnm - mx} = m(e^{mx} + \frac{e^{2lnm}}{e^{mx}}) - 2 = 2m\sqrt{e^{2lnm}} - 2 = 2m\sqrt{m^2} - 2 = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad h(x) \quad \square\square\square\square \quad h(-\frac{lnm}{m}) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square \quad -\infty < x_1 < -\frac{lnm}{m} \quad \square \quad h(x_1) < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x_1) < g(-\frac{2lnm}{m} - x_1) \quad \square\square\square$$

$$\square \quad x_1 + x_2 < 0 \quad \square\square\square$$

$$15\square\square2015 \quad \square \bullet \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad f(x) = e^{mx} + x^2 - m \quad (m \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square \quad m=1 \quad \square\square\square\square \quad f(x) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square \quad m < 0 \quad \square\square\square\square \quad y = f(x) \quad \square\square \quad (1 \quad f \quad 1 \quad) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square \quad x + (e+1)y = 0 \quad \square\square\square$$

$$(i) \quad \square \quad x > 0 \quad \square\square\square\square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad f(-x) \quad \square\square\square\square$$

$$(ii) \quad \square\square\square\square \quad x_1 \quad \square \quad x_2 (x_1 \neq x_2) \quad \square\square \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \quad \square\square\square\square \quad x_1 + x_2 < 0 \quad \square$$

$$m=1 \quad f(x) = e^x + 2x - 1 = (e^x - 1) + 2x$$

$$x > 0 \quad e^x - 1 > 0 \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$x < 0 \quad e^x - 1 < 0 \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad (-\infty, 0)$$

$$y = f(x) \quad (1 - f(1)) \quad x + (e + 1)y = 0$$

$$f(x) = m(e^{mx} - 1) + 2x \quad \therefore f(1) = me^m + 2 - m = e + 1$$

$$me^m - m = e - 1 \quad h(m) = me^m - m - e - 1$$

$$h(m) = e^m + me^m - 1 \quad m > 0 \quad \therefore h(m) > 0$$

$$h(1) = 0 \quad \therefore m > 0 \quad me^m - m = e - 1 \quad m = 1$$

$$(i) \quad x > 0$$

$$g(x) = f(x) - f(-x) = e^x - e^{-x} - 2x$$

$$g(x) = e^x + e^{-x} - 2 > 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) \quad x > 0 \quad g(x) > g(0) = 0$$

$$x > 0 \quad f(x) > f(-x)$$

$$(ii) \quad x_1, x_2 (x_1 \neq x_2) \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$

$$x_1, x_2$$

$$x_1 < 0 < x_2 \quad (i) \quad f(x_1) - f(x_2) > f(-x_2)$$

$$m=1 \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, 0)$$

$$\therefore x_1 < -x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 < 0$$

$$16 \square 2021 \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = x(1 - \ln x)$$

$$\square 1 \square \square \square \quad f'(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \quad a < b \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad b \ln a - a \ln b = a - b \square \square \square \square \quad 2 < \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} < e$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f'(x) = 1 - \ln x - 1 = -\ln x$$

$$\therefore x \in (0, 1) \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$x \in (1, +\infty) \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \square (0, 1) \square \square \square \square \square \square (1, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \square \quad b \ln a - a \ln b = a - b \square \square \quad -\frac{1}{a} \ln \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \ln \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\square \quad \frac{1}{a} (1 - \ln \frac{1}{a}) = \frac{1}{b} (1 - \ln \frac{1}{b})$$

$$\square \square 1 \square \quad f(x) \square (0, 1) \square \square \square \square \square \square (1, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x)_{\max} = f \square 1 \square = 1 \square \square \quad f \square e \square = 0$$

$$\square \quad x_1 = \frac{1}{a} \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\square \quad x_1 \square x_2 \square \quad f(x) = k \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad k \in (0, 1)$$

$$\square \square \square \quad x_1 \in (0, 1) \quad x_2 \in (1, e) \quad 2 - x_1 > 1$$

$$\square \square \quad 2 < x_1 + x_2 \square \square \square \quad x_2 > 2 - x_1 \square \square \square \quad f(x_2) = f(x_1) < f(2 - x_1)$$

$$\square \quad h(x) = f(x) - f(2 - x)$$

$$\square \quad h(x) = f(x) + f(2 - x) = -\ln x - \ln(2 - x) = -\ln[x(2 - x)] \square (0, 1) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} h(x) > \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} h(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} h(x) = (0,1)$$

$$\therefore h(x_1) < \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} h(x) = 0 \therefore f(x_1) < f(2-x_1) \therefore 2 < x_1 + x_2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 < \epsilon$$

$$1 < x_2 < e - x_1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x_2) = f(x_1) > f(e - x_1)$$

$$\varphi(x) = f(x) - f(e - x) \quad x \in (0,1)$$

$$\varphi'(x) = -h(x(e-x)) \quad \varphi'(x_0) = 0$$

$$x \in (0, x_0) \quad \varphi'(x) > 0 \quad \varphi(x)$$

$$x \in (x_0, 1) \quad \varphi'(x) < 0 \quad \varphi(x)$$

$$0 < x < e \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(e) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(x) = 0$$

$$\varphi(1) = f(1) - f(e-1) > 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) > 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 < \epsilon$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \quad x_1(1 - \ln x_1) = x_2(1 - \ln x_2)$$

$$x_1 \in (0,1) \quad 1 - \ln x_1 > 1 \quad x_1(1 - \ln x_1) > x_1$$

$$\square \quad x_1 + x_2 < x_1(1 - \ln x_1) + x_2 = x_2(1 - \ln x_2) + x_2 \quad x_2 \in (1, e) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = x(1 - \ln x) + x \quad g'(x) = 1 - \ln x \quad x \in (1, e) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad (1, e) \quad \square \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad g(x) < g(e) = e \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x_2(1 - \ln x_2) + x_2 < e \quad \square \square \square \quad x_1 + x_2 < e \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad 2 < \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} < \epsilon \quad \square$$

$$17 \square \square 1 \square \square \square \quad b > a > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \sqrt{ab} < \frac{b-a}{\ln b - \ln a} < \frac{a+b}{2} \quad \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = xe^x \quad \square \square \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) (x_1 \neq x_2) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 + x_2 > 2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \quad \sqrt{ab} < \frac{b-a}{\ln b - \ln a} (b > a > 0) \quad \square \square \square \quad \ln \frac{b}{a} < \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} - \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad t = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} (t > 1) \quad \square \square \quad f(t) = 2 \ln t - t + \frac{1}{t} (t > 1) \quad \square \square \quad f'(t) = \frac{2}{t} - 1 - \frac{1}{t^2} = -\frac{(t+1)^2}{t^3} < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore f(t) \quad \square \quad (1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad f' \quad \square 1 \square = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore \square \quad t > 1 \quad \square \square \quad f(t) = 2 \ln t - t + \frac{1}{t} < 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad \ln \frac{b}{a} < \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} - \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad \frac{b-a}{\ln b - \ln a} < \frac{a+b}{2} (b > a > 0) \quad \square \square \square \quad \ln \frac{b}{a} > \frac{2(\frac{b}{a} - 1)}{\frac{b}{a} + 1} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \mu = \frac{b}{a} (\mu > 1) \quad \square \square \quad g(\mu) = \ln \mu - \frac{2(\mu - 1)}{\mu + 1} (\mu > 1) \quad \square \square \quad g'(\mu) = \frac{1}{\mu} - \frac{4}{(\mu + 1)^2} = \frac{(\mu - 1)^2}{\mu(\mu + 1)^2} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore g(\mu) \text{ 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$g(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \mu > 1 \text{ 时 } g(\mu) = \ln \mu - \frac{2(\mu-1)}{\mu+1} > 0 \quad \ln \frac{b}{a} > \frac{2(\frac{b}{a}-1)}{\frac{b}{a}+1}$$

即证

$$2) \quad f(x) = e^x - xe^x = e^x(1-x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, 1) \text{ 上单调递增, 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递减, } x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时 } f(x) \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2$$

$$g(x) = f(x) - f(2-x) \text{ 在 } x > 1 \text{ 时 } g'(x) = f'(x) + f'(2-x) = e^x(1-x) + e^{x-2}(x-1) = (x-1)(e^{x-2} - e^x) > 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) \text{ 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\therefore g(x) > g(1) = 0 \text{ 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上恒成立}$$

$$x_2 > 1$$

$$\therefore f(x_2) > f(2-x_2)$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$

$$\therefore f(x_1) > f(2-x_2)$$

$$0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2$$

$$\therefore 2-x_2 < 1$$

$$\text{在 } (-\infty, 1) \text{ 上 } f(x) \text{ 单调递增}$$

$$\therefore x_1 > 2-x_2$$

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 > 2$$

18□□2021•□□□□□□□□□□ $f(x) = \frac{1-a+\ln x}{x}$ □ $a \in R$

□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□

□□□ $\ln x - kx < 0$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□ k □□□□□□

□□□□□ $x_1 > 0$ □ $x_2 > 0$ □□ $x_1 + x_2 < e$ □□□□ $x_1 + x_2 > x_1 x_2$ □

□□□□□□□□□ $f'(x) = \frac{a-\ln x}{x^2}$ □□ $f(x) = 0$ □ $x = e^a$

□ $x \in (0, e^a)$ □ $f(x) > 0$ □ $f(x)$ □□□□□

□ $x \in (e^a, +\infty)$ □ $f(x) < 0$ □ $f(x)$ □□□□□

□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□ $f(e^a) = e^{-a}$

□□□□□ $\ln x - kx < 0$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□□□ $\frac{\ln x}{x} < k$ □ $(0, +\infty)$ □□□□□

□ $g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} (x > 0)$ □□□□□□□ $g(x)$ □ $x = e$ □ □ □ □ $\frac{1}{e}$ □. $k > \frac{1}{e}$

□□□□□ $e > x_1 + x_2 > x_1 > 0$ □□□□□ $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ □ $(0, e)$ □□□□□□

$\therefore \frac{\ln(x_1 + x_2)}{x_1 + x_2} > \frac{\ln x_1}{x_1}$ □ $\frac{x_1 \ln(x_1 + x_2)}{x_1 + x_2} > \ln x_1$ ①□

□□ $\frac{x_2 \ln(x_1 + x_2)}{x_1 + x_2} > \ln x_2$ ②

□□□□□ $\ln(x_1 + x_2) > \ln x_1 + \ln x_2 = \ln x_1 x_2$

$\therefore x_1 + x_2 > x_1 x_2$

19□□2021•□□□□□□□□□□□□ $f(x) = \frac{(x-a)^2}{\ln x}$ □□□ a □□□□□

□1□□ $a = 1$ □□□□□□□□ 1 □□□ x □□□ $f(x) \dots k$ □□□□□□ k □□□□□□

$$\square 2 \square 0 < a < 1 \square \square \square \square \square f(x) \square 3 \square \square \square \square \square x_1 \square x_2 \square x_3 \square x_1 < x_2 < x_3 \square \square \square x_1 + x_3 > \frac{2}{\sqrt{e}} \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square x > 1 \square \square f(x) \dots k \square \square (x-1)^2 - k \ln x, 0 \square \square \square$$

$$\square g(x) = (x-1)^2 - k \ln x \square \square g'(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 2x - k}{x} \square$$

$$\square x > 1 \square \therefore 2x^2 - 2x = 2x(x-1) > 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} k, 0 \square g'(x) > 0 \square \therefore g(x) \square (1, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore x > 1 \square \square g(x) > g \square 1 \square = 0 \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} k > 0 \square \square \square g'(x) = 0 \square \square \square x_1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+2k}}{2} < 0 \square x_2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+2k}}{2} > 1 \square$$

$$\therefore x \in (1, x_2) \square g'(x) < 0 \square g(x) \square (1, x_2) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore x \in (1, x_2) \square g(x) < g \square 1 \square = 0 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square k, 0 \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square f(x) = \frac{(x-a)(2 \ln x + \frac{a}{x} - 1)}{\ln^2 x} \square$$

$$\square \square \square h(x) = 2 \ln x + \frac{a}{x} - 1 \square \square h(x) = \frac{2x - a}{x^2} \square$$

$$\therefore \square \square h(x) \square (0, \frac{a}{2}) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square (\frac{a}{2}, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square f(x) \square 3 \square \square \square \square x_1 < x_2 < x_3 \square$$

$$\square \square h_{\min}(x) = h(\frac{a}{2}) = 2 \ln \frac{a}{2} + 1 < 0 \square \square a < \frac{2}{\sqrt{e}} \square$$

$$\square 0 < a < 1 \square \square h \square a \square = 2 \ln a < 0 \square h \square 1 \square = a - 1 < 0 \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ on } (x_1, a) \cup (x_2, +\infty) \text{ on } (0, x_1) \cup (a, 1) \cup (1, x_2)$$

$$\text{on } f(x) \text{ on } 3 \text{ on } x_2 = a$$

$$\therefore 0 < a < 1 \text{ on } x_1 \text{ on } x_2 \text{ on } h(x) = 2\ln x + \frac{a}{x} - 1 \text{ on }$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\ln x_1 + \frac{a}{x_1} - 1 = 0 \\ 2\ln x_2 + \frac{a}{x_2} - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ on } a \text{ on } 2x_1 \ln x_1 - x_1 = 2x_2 \ln x_2 - x_2$$

$$\text{on } g(x) = 2x \ln x - x \text{ on } g'(x) = 2\ln x + 1 \text{ on } x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \text{ on } x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} < x_3$$

$$\therefore \text{on } g(x) = 2x \ln x - x \text{ on } (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}) \text{ on } (\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}, +\infty) \text{ on }$$

$$\text{on } x_1 + x_2 > \sqrt{\frac{2}{e}} \Leftrightarrow x_2 > \sqrt{\frac{2}{e}} - x_1 \Leftrightarrow g(x_2) > g(\sqrt{\frac{2}{e}} - x_1)$$

$$\text{on } g(x_1) = g(x_2) \text{ on } \therefore \text{on } g(x_1) > g(\sqrt{\frac{2}{e}} - x_1)$$

$$\text{on } F(x) = g(x) > g(\sqrt{\frac{2}{e}} - x) \text{ on } F(\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}) = 0$$

$$\text{on } x \in (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}] \text{ on }$$

$$\text{on } F(x) = 2\ln x + 2\ln(\frac{2}{\sqrt{e}} - x) + 2 \text{ on } F'(x) > 0 \text{ on }$$

$$\therefore F(x) \text{ on } (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}] \text{ on } \therefore F(x) < F(\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}) = 0$$

$$\therefore 0 < a < 1 \text{ on } x_1 + x_3 > \frac{2}{\sqrt{e}} \text{ on }$$

2020-2021 • $f(x) = -\frac{a}{2}e^{2x} + (x-1)e^x \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$

1. $a = \frac{1}{e}$ $g(x) = f'(x) \cdot e^{-x}$ $f'(x) = f(x)$

2. $f(x)$ $x_1, x_2 (x_1 < x_2)$ $x_1 + 2x_2 > 3$

$a = \frac{1}{e}$ $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2e}e^{2x} + (x-1)e^x$

$f'(x) = e^{x-1}(-e^x + ex)$

$g(x) = -e^x + ex$ $g'(x) = -e^x + e$

$g'(x)$ $g'(1) = 0$

$x, 1$ $g'(x) \geq 0$ $x > 1$ $g'(x) < 0$

$g(x)$ $(-\infty, 1)$ $(1, +\infty)$

2. $f(x) = -\frac{a}{2}e^{2x} + (x-1)e^x$

$\therefore f'(x) = -ae^{2x} + xe^x = e^x(-ae^x + x)$

$f'(x) = 0$ 2

$ae^x = x$ 2 x_1, x_2

$a = \frac{x}{e^x}$ $m(x) = \frac{x}{e^x}$ $m'(x) = \frac{1-x}{e^x}$

$m'(x) > 0$ $x < 1$ $m'(x) < 0$ $x > 1$

$m(x)$ $(-\infty, 1)$ $(1, +\infty)$

$m(x), m'(x) = \frac{1}{e}$ $x \rightarrow \infty$ $m(x) \rightarrow 0$

a $(0, \frac{1}{e}]$

$$\begin{cases} ae^{x_1} = X_1 \\ ae^{x_2} = X_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = \frac{X_1 - X_2}{e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}}$$

$$X_1 + 2X_2 > 3 \Leftrightarrow 3 < ae^{x_1} + 2ae^{x_2}$$

$$= \frac{X_1 - X_2}{e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}} (e^{x_1} + 2e^{x_2}) = \frac{X_1 - X_2}{e^{x_1 - x_2} - 1} (e^{x_1 - x_2} + 2)$$

$$t = X_1 - X_2 \quad t < 0$$

$$3 < X_1 + 2X_2 \Leftrightarrow 3 < \frac{t}{e^t - 1} (e^t + 2) \quad t < 0$$

$$(3 - t)e^t - 2t - 3 > 0 \quad t < 0$$

$$h(t) = (3 - t)e^t - 2t - 3 \quad (t < 0)$$

$$h'(t) = (2 - t)e^t - 2 \quad (t < 0) \quad h'(t) = (1 - t)e^t > 0$$

$$h(t) \quad t < 0 \quad h(t) < h(0) = 0$$

$$h(t) \quad t < 0 \quad h(t) > h(0) = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x - ax^2}{1 + x}$$

$$1^\circ \quad a = 0 \quad f(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2^\circ \quad f(x) \quad x_1 \leq x_2 \leq x_3$$

$$① \quad a \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$② \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 > -2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x}{1 + x} \quad x \neq -1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{x e^x}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$f(x) < 0 \quad x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad f(x) < 0 \quad x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x - ax^2}{1+x}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{x[e^x - a(x+2)]}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad g(x) = e^x - a(x+2) \quad g(x) = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad g(x) = 0 \quad x = -1$$

$$g(x) = e^x - a$$

$$g(x) = e^x - a = 0 \quad x_0 = \ln a \quad x_0 \quad g(x) > 0 \quad x > x_0$$

$$g(x) = 0 \quad g(x_0) < 0 \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \quad x \rightarrow -\infty \quad g(x) = e^x - a(x+2) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$g(x_0) = e^{x_0} - a(\ln a + 2) = -a(\ln a + 1) < 0 \quad a > \frac{1}{e}$$

$$g(0) \neq 0 \quad a \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a > \frac{1}{e} \quad a \neq \frac{1}{2} \quad g(-1) = \frac{1}{e} - a < 0 \quad g(x) = 0 \quad x = -1 \quad x = 0 \quad x = -1$$

$$x=0 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$a \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x_1 < x_2 < x_3 \quad g(x) = 0 \quad x_1 < x_2 < x_3 \quad x_1 < -1 < x_2 \quad x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 > -2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 > -2$$

$$\square\square\square\square \quad x_1 > -x_2 - 2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) \quad \square \quad (-\infty, \ln a) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad \ln a > -1 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square \quad g(x_1) < g(-2-x_2) \quad \square\square \quad g(x_1) = g(x_2) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square \quad g(x_2) < g(-2-x_2) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad e^{x_2} - a(x_2 + 2) < e^{2-x_2} - 2(-2-x_2 + 2)$$

$$\square\square \quad e^{x_2} - e^{2-x_2} - 2a(x_2 + 1) < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x_2) = e^{x_2} - a(x_2 + 2) = 0 \quad \square \quad a = \frac{e^{x_2}}{x_2 + 2} \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad e^{x_2} - e^{2-x_2} - \frac{2e^{x_2}}{x_2 + 2}(x_2 + 1) < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square \quad x_2 e^{x_2} + (x_2 + 2)e^{x_2-2} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad h(x) = xe^x + (x+2)e^{x-2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x > -1 \quad \square \quad h(x) = (x+1)e^x - (x+1)e^{x-2} = (x+1)(e^x - e^{x-2}) > 0 \quad \square \quad h(x) \quad \square\square\square\square \quad h(-1) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square \quad x > -1 \quad \square \quad h(x) > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square \quad x_2 e^{x_2} + (x_2 + 2)e^{x_2-2} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 > -2 \quad \square$$

$$22\square\square2021\bullet\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} - ax + a\ln x \quad \square\square \quad a > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square1\square\square\square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (1, +\infty) \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad a \quad \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square2\square\square\square \quad g(x) = f(x) + a\ln x + \frac{1}{x} \quad \square\square\square\square\square \quad x_1 \square x_2 \square x_3 \quad \square\square\square \quad \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3} > 2 \quad \square$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} - ax + a \ln x \quad a > 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x-1)e^x}{x^2} + \frac{a(1-x)}{x} = \frac{(x-1)(e^x - ax)}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x-1)(e^x - ax)}{x^2} \geq 0$$

$$e^x - ax \geq 0 \quad a \leq \frac{e^x}{x} \quad (x > 1)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} \quad g'(x) = \frac{(x-1)e^x}{x^2} > 0$$

$$g(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} \text{ 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$0 < a \leq e$$

$$g(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} - ax + 2a \ln x + \frac{a}{x} \quad g'(x) = \frac{(x-1)e^x}{x^2} - a(1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}) = \frac{(x-1)[e^x - a(x-1)]}{x^2}$$

$$g'(x) = 0 \quad e^x - a(x-1) = 0 \quad x_1, x_2 \quad x_1, x_2 \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$x-1=0 \quad x_1=1$$

$$p(x) = e^x - a(x-1) \quad p'(x) = e^x - a$$

$$\therefore \int_{x=\ln a}^{\infty} p(x) dx = \int_{x \in (\ln a, +\infty)} p(x) dx$$

$$\therefore p(\ln a) = a - a(\ln a - 1) < 0 \quad a > e^x \quad e^x - a(x-1) = 0 \quad x_1, x_2 \quad 1 < x_1 < \ln a < x_2$$

$$\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3} > 2$$

$$x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 > 2x_1x_2x_3 \quad x_3 = 1) \quad x_1 + x_2 > x_1x_2 \quad (x_1 - 1)(x_2 - 1) < 1$$

$$e^{x_1} = a(x_1 - 1) \quad e^{x_2} = a(x_2 - 1) \quad e^{x_1 + x_2} = a^2(x_1 - 1)(x_2 - 1)$$

$$e^{x_1 + x_2} = a^2(x_1 - 1)(x_2 - 1) < a^2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 < 2\ln a \quad x_2 < 2\ln a - x_1$$

$$\int_{\ln a}^{\infty} p(x) dx < \int_{2\ln a - x_1}^{\infty} p(x) dx < \int_{2\ln a - x_1}^{\infty} p(x) dx$$

$$\int_{\ln a}^{\infty} p(x) dx = \int_{\ln a}^{\infty} p(x) dx - \int_{2\ln a - x_1}^{\infty} p(x) dx < 0$$

$$G(x) = p(x) - p(2\ln a - x) \quad 1 < x < \ln a$$

$$\therefore G(x) = e^x - a(x-1) - e^{2\ln a - x} + a(2\ln a - x - 1) = e^x - 2ax + 2a\ln a$$

$$\therefore G(x) = e^x + 2a, 0$$

$$G(x)$$

$$\therefore 1 < x < \ln a \quad G(x) < G(\ln a) = 0$$

$$\therefore x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 > 2x_1x_2x_3 \therefore \square\square\square\square\square$$

23□□2021 □•□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} - ax + a\ln x$ □□□ $a > 0$ □

□1□□□□ $f(x)$ □□ $x=1$ □□□□□□□□□□ a □□□□□□□

□2□□□□ $g(x) = f(x) + a(\ln x + \frac{1}{x})$ □□□□□□ x_1 □ x_2 □ x_3 □□□□□ $x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 > 2x_1x_2x_3$ □

□□□□□□□1□□□□□ $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} - ax + a\ln x$ □□□ $a > 0$ □

□ $f(x) = \frac{e^x(x-1)}{x^2} + a(\frac{1-x}{x}) = \frac{(x-1)(e^x - ax)}{x^2}$ □

□ $f(x)$ □□ $x=1$ □□□□□□□ $e^x - ax \neq 0$ □□ $a \neq \frac{e^x}{x}$ □

□ $h(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} (x \in (0, +\infty))$ □□ $h(x) = \frac{e^x(x-1)}{x}$ □

□ $x \in (0, 1)$ □□ $h(x) < 0$ □□□ $h(x)$ □□□□□

$x \in (1, +\infty)$ □□ $h(x) > 0$ □□□ $h(x)$ □□□□□

□□ $h(x)_{min} = h$ □1□ $= e$ □

\therefore □ $0 < a < e$ □□ $e^x - ax > 0$ □□□ $f(x) = \frac{(x-1)(e^x - ax)}{x^2} = 0$ □□□□□ $x=1$ □

□ $f(x)$ □□□ $x=1$ □□□□□

□ $a = e$ □□ $e^x - ex = 0$ □ $x-1=0$ □□□□□□□□□□□□ $x \in (0, 1)$ □ $(x-1)(e^x - ex) < 0$ □

$$x \in (1, +\infty) \quad (x-1)(e^x - ex) > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{(x-1)(e^x - ax)}{x^2} = 0 \quad x=1 \quad f(x) \quad x=1 \quad a=e$$

$$a > e$$

$$\therefore 0 < a, e$$

$$g(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} - ax + a \ln x + a \left(\ln x + \frac{1}{x} \right) \quad g(x) = \frac{(x-1)(e^x - ax + a)}{x^2}$$

$$g(x) = 0 \quad e^x - a(x-1) = 0 \quad x_1, x_2 \quad x_1, x_2 \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$x-1=0 \quad x_1=1$$

$$p(x) = e^x - a(x-1) \quad p(x) = e^x - a$$

$$\therefore x = \ln a \quad p(x) \quad x \in (\ln a, +\infty) \quad p(x)$$

$$\therefore p(\ln a) - a - a(\ln a - 1) < 0 \quad a > e \quad e^x - a(x-1) = 0 \quad x_1, x_2 \quad 1 < x_1 < \ln a < x_2$$

$$x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3 > 2x_1 x_2 \quad x_1 + x_2 > x_1 x_2 \quad (x_1 - 1)(x_2 - 1) < 1$$

$$e^{x_1} = a(x_1 - 1) \quad e^{x_2} = a(x_2 - 1) \quad e^{x_1 + x_2} = a^2(x_1 - 1)(x_2 - 1)$$

$$e^{x_1 + x_2} = a^2(x_1 - 1)(x_2 - 1) < a^2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 < 2 \ln a \quad x_2 < 2 \ln a - x_1$$

$$p(x) \quad (\ln a, +\infty) \quad p(x_2) < p(2 \ln a - x_1)$$

$$p(x_1) = p(x_2) \quad p(x_1) - p(2 \ln a - x_1) < 0$$

$$G(x) = p(x) - p(2 \ln a - x) \quad 1 < x < \ln a$$

$$\therefore G(x) = e^x - a(x-1) - e^{2\ln x - x} + a(2\ln a - x - 1) = e^x - \frac{a^2}{e^x} - 2ax + 2a\ln a$$

$$\therefore G(x) = e^x + \frac{a^2}{e^x} - 2a \geq 0$$

$$G(x)$$

$$\therefore 1 < x < \ln a \quad G(x) < G(\ln a) = 0$$

$$\therefore x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 > 2x_1x_2x_3$$

$$24 \square\square 2021 \bullet \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad f(x) = \frac{e^{x^2}}{x-1} - ax + a\ln(x-1) \quad a \square\square\square\square\square \quad x \in (1,3) \quad f(x) \square\square\square\square\square \quad x_1 \square x_2 \square x_3 \square\square\square$$

$$x_1 < x_2 < x_3$$

$$1 \square\square\square\square \quad a \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$2 \square\square\square\square \quad x_1x_3 < x_1 + x_3$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square 1 \square\square\square \quad f(x) \square\square\square\square\square\square (1,+\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{x^2}}{x-1} - ax + a\ln(x-1) \quad f'(x) = \frac{(e^{x^2} - ax + a)(x-2)}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad x = 2 \quad f(x) \quad (1,3) \quad x_1 \square x_2 \square x_3$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad e^{x^2} - ax + a = 0 \quad (1,3) \quad 2 \square\square \quad x \square x_3$$

$$a = \frac{e^{x^2}}{x-1}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{e^{x^2}}{x-1} \quad g'(x) = \frac{e^{x^2}(x-2)}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} g'(x) > 0 \\ 1 < x < 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{cases} g'(x) < 0 \\ 2 < x < 3 \end{cases}$$

$$g'(x) < 0 \quad 1 < x < 3 \quad 1 < x < 2$$

$$\therefore g(x) \text{ is increasing on } (1, 2) \text{ and decreasing on } (2, 3)$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(2) = 1 \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow 1 \quad g(x) \rightarrow +\infty \quad g(3) = \frac{e}{2}$$

$$1 < a < \frac{e}{2}$$

$$\therefore a \text{ is in } (1, \frac{e}{2})$$

$$\therefore g(x) \text{ is increasing on } (1, 2) \text{ and decreasing on } (2, 3)$$

$$g(2) = 1 \quad g(3) = \frac{e}{2} \quad g(1 + \frac{2}{e}) = \frac{e^{\frac{2}{e}-1}}{2} = \frac{e}{2} e^{\frac{2}{e}} > \frac{e}{2}$$

$$1 < a < \frac{e}{2} \quad y = a \quad g(x) = \frac{e^{x-1}}{x-1} \quad (1, 2) \quad (2, 3) \quad \text{is increasing on } (1, 2) \text{ and decreasing on } (2, 3)$$

$$a = 1$$

$$a < 1$$

$$a > \frac{e}{2} \quad (1, 2) \quad \text{is increasing on } (1, 2)$$

$$a \text{ is in } (1, \frac{e}{2})$$

$$2 \leq x_1 < 2 = x_2 < x_3 < 3 \quad x-1 = u$$

$$x_1 - 1 = u_1 \quad x_2 - 1 = u_2$$

$$g(x) = h(u) = \frac{e^{u+1}}{u}$$

$$\text{1} \quad h(u) \in (0,1) \quad (1,2) \quad 0 < u < 1 < u_3 < 2$$

$$\frac{1}{u} > 1 \quad g\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) - g(u) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{u}-1}}{\frac{1}{u}} - \frac{e^{u-1}}{u} = ue^{\frac{1}{u}-1} - \frac{e^{u-1}}{u}$$

$$F(u) = ue^{\frac{1}{u}-1} - \frac{e^{u-1}}{u} \quad F(u) = \frac{(u-1)(ue^{\frac{1}{u}-1} - e^{u-1})}{u^2}$$

$$e^{\frac{1}{u}-1} > \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\therefore ue^{\frac{1}{u}-1} > 1$$

$$0 < u < 1$$

$$\therefore e^{u-1} < 1$$

$$\therefore ue^{\frac{1}{u}-1} - e^{u-1} > 0$$

$$\therefore F(u) < 0$$

$$\therefore F(u) \in (0,1)$$

$$\therefore F(u) > F(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore g\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) > g(u) = g(u_3)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{u} > u_3$$

$$\therefore uu_3 < 1$$

$$\therefore (x-1)(x_3-1) < 1 \quad xx_3 < x+x_3$$

25 2021 • $f(x) = ke^x - x$

1 $f(x)$

2 $g(x) = f(x) - 3ke^x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2x^2$ x_1, x_2, x_3 k $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 > 4$

1 $f(x) = ke^x - 1$

$k, 0$ $f(x) < 0$ $f(x)$ $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$k > 0$ $f(x) = 0$ $x = -\ln k$

$x \in (-\infty, -\ln k)$ $f(x) < 0$ $x \in (-\ln k, +\infty)$ $f(x) > 0$

$f(x)$ $(-\infty, -\ln k)$ $(-\ln k, +\infty)$

2 $g(x) = ke^x(x-3) - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2$ $g'(x) = (x-2)(ke^x - x)$

$g'(x) = 0$ $x = 2$ $ke^x - x = 0$

$g(x)$ $g'(x) = 0$ $ke^x - x = 0$ 2 $x_1 < x_2, x_3 = 2$

1 $k > 0$ $f(x)_{\min} = f(-\ln k) = 1 + \ln k < 0$ $0 < k < \frac{1}{e}$

$0 < k < \frac{1}{e}$ $f(0) = k > 0$ $f(1) = ke - 1 < 0$ $f(-2\ln k) = \frac{1}{k} + 2\ln k > 0$

$0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2$

$x = 2$ $k = \frac{2}{e}$ k $(0, \frac{2}{e}) \cup (\frac{2}{e}, 1)$

$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 > 4$ $x_1 + x_2 > 2$ ①

x_1, x_2 $ke^x - x = 0$ $0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2$

$$\square \square \frac{X_1}{e^{x_1}} = \frac{X_2}{e^{x_2}} \square \square \square \frac{X_1}{X_2} = e^{x_1 - x_2} \square \square \square \ln \frac{X_1}{X_2} = X_1 - X_2 \square$$

$$\square \frac{X_1}{X_2} = t \square \square X_1 = \frac{t \ln t}{t-1} \square X_2 = \frac{\ln t}{t-1} \square t \in (0,1) \square$$

$$\square \square \textcircled{1} \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \frac{t \ln t}{t-1} + \frac{\ln t}{t-1} > 2 \square \square \square \ln t - \frac{2(t-1)}{t+1} < 0 \square t \in (0,1) \square$$

$$\square h(t) = \ln t - \frac{2(t-1)}{t+1} \square t \in (0,1) \square \square h'(t) = \frac{2(t-1)^2}{t(t+1)^2} > 0 \square \square \square h(t) \square (0,1) \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square h(t) < h(1) = 0 \square \square \square \ln t - \frac{2(t-1)}{t+1} < 0 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$26 \square \square 2021 \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x) = e^x (x-2) - \frac{1}{3} k x^3 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square k=1 \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square X_1 \square X_2 \square X_3 \square \square X_1 < X_2 < X_3 \square \square k \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square X_1 + X_3 > 2X_2 \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square k=1 \square \square f(x) = e^x (x-2) - \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) = (e^x - x)(x-1) \square$$

$$\square h(x) = e^x - x \square \square h'(x) = e^x - 1 \square$$

$$\therefore \square h(x) > 0 \square x > 0 \square h(x) < 0 \square x < 0 \square$$

$$\therefore h(x) \square (-\infty, 0) \square \square \square \square \square (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore h(x) \dots h(0) = 1 > 0 \square e^x - x > 0 \square$$

$$\therefore \square f(x) > 0 \square x > 1 \square \square f(x) < 0 \square x < 1 \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square (-\infty, 1) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square (1, +\infty) \square$$

27 2021 • $f(x) = \frac{e^x + ax^2}{x+1}$ x_1, x_2, x_3

a

$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 > -2$

$f(x)$ $f'(x) = \frac{x[e^x + a(x+2)]}{(x+1)^2}$ $f(0) = 0$

$g(x) = e^x + a(x+2)$

$g(x) = 0$ $0 - 1$ $g'(x) = e^x + a$

$a < 0$ R $g(x) = 0$ $a < 0$

$\therefore g(x)$ $(-\infty, \ln(-a))$ $(\ln(-a), +\infty)$

$$\begin{cases} g(-1) = \frac{1}{e} + a \neq 0 \\ g(0) = 1 + 2a \neq 0 \\ g(x)_{\min} = g(\ln(-a)) = -a + a(\ln(-a) + 2) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$a < -\frac{1}{e}$ $a \neq -\frac{1}{2}$

$x_3 = 0$ $x_1 < x_2$

$g(-1) = \frac{1}{e} + a < 0$ $\therefore x_1 < -1 < x_2$

$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 > -2$ $x_1 > -2 - x_2$ $x_1 < -1 - 2 - x_2 < -1$

$g(x)$ $(-\infty, \ln(-a))$ $(\ln(-a), +\infty)$ $\ln(-a) > -1$

$g(x_1) < g(-2 - x_2)$ $g(x_1) = g(x_2) = 0$ $0 < g(-2 - x_2)$

$x_2 e^{x_2} + (x_2 + 2)e^{2 - x_2} > 0$

$$\square H(x) = xe^x + (x+2)e^{2-x} (x>-1) \square$$

$$\therefore H(x) = (x+1)(e^x - e^{2-x}) > 0 (x>-1) \square$$

$$\therefore H(x) = xe^x + (x+2)e^{2-x} (x>-1) \square\square\square \therefore H(x) > H(-1) = 0 \square$$

$$\square X_2e^{x_2} + (X_2+2)e^{2-x_2} > 0 \square$$

$$\therefore X_1 + X_2 + X_3 > -2 \square$$

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